## A NEW PERFUME

A NEW PERCUNE.

FOR THE HANDKERCHES

BOUQUET D'OGASLIA, "NUMBED TOOR WA'D downs of Mexico.

BOUQUET D'OGASLIA, "NUMBED TOOR WA'D downs of Mexico.

Prepared by Prepared by Printing Son, No. 467

For one by all Droughts and Perfumers.

For one by all Droughts and Perfumers. OUR VISIT TO MR. T. W. DECKER'S MILK

OUR VISIT TO MR. T. W. DEUKER'S MILK ESTABLISHMAT. — A' the request of several prominent citizens, who have I my been customers of Mr. Deukers, we paid a visit of examination to his place of fusiness. No. 185 Esse 27th-m. We found it in every respect well appointed. His business is very exactive, and conproduces his estimators of Milk from Dutch-example, and the produces his estimators of Milk from Dutch-example of his hockkeeps, meets the milk frain every mirrical and Westelmater Geomitically to the milk, had depathed ing at 3 accords and testing the quality of the milk in dispatches his employees on their rutter. His stable for stabiling his horses his employees on their rutter. His stable for stabiling his horses had the wegot home compay and 25 by 100 feet; the roof is luffy, and the wagot home compay and to private carriages than milk and spirited, seem more adapted to private carriages than milk and stabilishme. The room appropriated to cleaning his put of his actalishmate. The room appropriated to cleaning has and a death betteak carriage off the water after it has thoroughly further the milk vesses.

Mr. Deuker has been in business many years, and was among the first to consume his supply of noik from contrary dairies. We

there have no hesitation in assing that Mr. DECKER's is the We have no hesitation at we have yet seen connected with the Doubtry Mik bisiness.

[Frank Leaf'e's Illustrated Nowspaper.

THE EVERETT THE CRITTENDER STRAW HATS. For sale by all the

Fashienable Retail Dealers. A SHOCKING BAD HAT is a disgrace to any man who has a collerin his pocket, and most of the Hats look "shocking" when compared with the light and lasteful head coverings of Knox the Great. The fashlorables make his store, at No. 212 Breadwey their mean quarters. Mark that:

SUMMER CLOTHING,

FOR MEN AND BOYS. A large assortment of well-made Goods, and genteel Styles, at

moderate priors, for quality, &c.
ALFRED MUNROE & Co., No. 441 BROADWAY, between Capal and Grand-ata SMITHSONIAN HOUSE,

SMITHSONIAN HOUSE,
Buoadway, where of Houston et. New York.
Conducted on the Education et. New York.
The central to attim of this hatel,
And the fact that it is always kept in perfect order.
And may all the app intenents of the higher-priced hotels,
AND AT PRICES LESS BY ORE-QUARTER TO ONE MALE.

FIRSTERSORES BY WILL BE CHILLERS.

STRULE ROOMS, STRUKELS BY WILL BE CHILLERS.

STRULE ROOMS, STRUKELS BY WILL BY THE DAY
DOUBLE ROOMS AND BOARD AT OFFICE.

OR #7 FEE DAY FOR ROOMS AND BOARD AT OFFICE.

CHURRUS REMEDY is saving lives everywhere In the last stage of testleness it reasonables and rectors. To nervous sufferers it is the only salvation. Price \$1. Names and addresses of those is lost our of given at the 4ffect. W. A. Cautettald, Agent, No. 353 Broadway, N. Y.

The great success attending Dr. Levett's Patran Improved Plates for Attrictal Team warrants his calling especia attending to the doing away while great pottion of the base overing the roof of the mouth, and projucing immerse adhesion. So somes and confuters points of great consideration to those wearing or requiring artificial Tech M. LEVETT, Denlist, patentee, 12 Waverley place, near Broadway.

HERRON SEWING MACRINE COMPANY'S

NEW PATERT SEWING MACHINE,
COMPLETE FOR \$2.5.
Superior to the highest price a Machines, for one quarter the cost.
AGENTS WANTED.
No. 447 BROADWAY. CAUTION .- I am informed that my patent of Sept. 10, 1846, for Intraoventext is Sewing Machines is extensively indirect, and especially in this city and visitity. This is notify all such persons to desixt from forther infringement without delay, or they will be dealt with according to law E. Howe, Ja., No. 47 Recembed J. N. Y.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES .-"We prefet them for family use."

[N. Y. Tribone.
They won the highest personnes in 1857 at the Fairs of the
American Institute, New-York; Maryland Institute, Baltisone;
and at the various State Fairs. Office No. 343 Broadway, N. Y. HOWE'S PATENT DOUBLE-THREAD

Sewing Machine in market.

Complete, \$65, The best Family Machine in market.

Verson & Co., Agents, No. 320; Broadway.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, GREAT FIRE PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
WARRANTIS FREE FROM DAMPARAS.
Depoi, No. 191 Brondway.
Cerner of Deyest., New York.

KNAPP'S SPRING AND SUMMER BEVERAGE .-Every person can now make this popular and delicious bowerage by using Karpe's Concentrated Extract or or Roots. A more pleasant and leathly drink is not known. Sold in bottles at 25 and 50 cents each, with full directions for unaking it, and for the accommodation of Root-Heer makers, it is put up in two-quart bottles. General Depot. No. 562 Hudson-st. Sold by most wholesale Druggists.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE-WIGS AND TOUPEES Largest stock in the world.—This colebrated stablishment is no. 281 Broadway. Twelve private rooms expressly for the application of his famous Hatin Dyr., the best extant. Barchanok Wies and Toppers have improvy ments over all others; this is the only passe where these things are properly understood and made

OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT. ARTHUR'S SELF-SEALING CASS AND JARS.
TRADE SUPPLIED
AT MANUFACTURES'S PRICES.
F. P. TORREY, No. 9 Platt st. N. Y.

INPLAMMATION ON THE LUNGS.

Sovere case cared by Dr. S. B. SMITT'S MAENETH SALVE.
The child of Mrs. Isabella Ross, No. 10 Dominick st. For sale
by Dr. S. B. SMITH, No. 322 Canal st. new No., and by Druggists;
also, at Miller's Music Store, No. 325 Br. adway.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS Is the Best and Cheapest Arthole for Dressing,
Beautifying, Clearwing, Curling,
Preserving and Restoring the Hair.
Ladies try it. For sale by all Druggists and Performers.

## New-York Daily Tribung

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1858.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE of this week must be hauded in early to-day. Price, \$1 a

with highly important news from Utah. Gov. sand men, chiefly riflemen and lancers drawn from Cumming's efforts to stop the Mormon Hegira to the South had proved unsuccessful. Salt Lake City was nearly deserted, a few persons only remaining to guard the buildings. Forty thousand Saints are said to be in motion. Their destination is supposed to be Sonora, though they merely say that they are bound South.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Philadelphia last night, at which a series of resolutions were passed in favor of protection to American industry. HENRY C. CAREY presided, and speeches were made by by Senators Collamer, Simmons and Cameron, and Representatives Humphrey Marshall, Covode and E. Joy Morris.

The Serate devoted the first day of the extra accsion to talk, so little having been said during the Winter. The topics were the British visitations and the recent Administration Convention in Illincis. Nothing was done.

From Europe we have three days' later news by In the House of Commons the Government stated vessels, as reported, immediate explanations would be given, and that the commander of the squadron had been ordered to make every inquiry into the subject, and to treat vessels bearing the American flag " with the greatest caution and forbearance." The London Times takes the occasion to read homilies upon the propriety of putting an end to the "Anti-Slave Trade crusade," as sure to bring on a collision, sooner or later, between England and the United States. The bill abolishing the property qualification for Members of Parl ament and the Atlantic Telegraph bil had passed the Commons. The experimental trip with the Atlantic telegraph had proved unexpectedly successful. The cable had been paid out in water three miles in depth, at the rate of from seven to eight knots an hour. The operation of splicing was performed several times . It is to be borne in mind, however, that all our Messeges were transmitted the whole length at accounts, both by newspapers and letters, come

the rate of about seven words a minute through the agency of Hughes's printing telegraph. Large reerforcements were to be sent out to India very shortly. Messes Rawson, Sons & Co , of London and Liverpool, a house in the India and China trade, had suspended with 1 ab lities amounting to £700,000. Louis Napoleon had decided to withdraw the circular compelling the conversion of the hospital lands. Proudbon had been sentenced to three years' imprisorment for the publication of his recent work. A convention between Nicaragua and Costa Rica and Felix Belly, on behalf of Millard & Co. of Paris, authorizes the construction of an interoceanic canal by the San Juan. It was rumered that Pelissier was to be recalled from Englato, on account of his exchange of courtesies with the Duc d'Aumale. Reports of the grain and silk crops in the south of Europe are unfavorable. The Candia insurrection was said to be extending to Montenegro, whither an army of 20,000 Turks had been sent. The Circassians had gained a victory over a Russian force. There is no later news from India, but interesting details of the intelligence brought by the Nova Scotian have come to hand. Cotton was steady at slightly reduced prices. Breadstuffs were dull. Consols closed at 971 @ 973.

There are probably five hundred to a thousand stirring, scheming, eager politicians in the country, each of whom is ambitious and hopeful of the honor, in whole or in part, of inventing the next President. To these, as a class, we would address a few words of friendly counsel and admonition.

If we had a candidate for President-as we have none, and mean not to have any for the next eighteen months-we should entrest his friends, as a matter of the first importance, to "breathe not his "name" in connection with the White House for the next twelve months. We have hardly known an instance of early canvassing for the Presidency that did not result in disaster. Van Buren, Clay, Cass, and scores of others, were in eparably damaged by such premature commendation. When a Convention assembles to nominate, unless the preponderance of popular sentiment in favor of some one cardidate is overwhelming, one who has been but recently and modestly urged is almost certain to be its choice. If you want an aspirant effectually killed, have him tootted out, and commanded, and regarded as the inevitable candidate, two years before the nomination is to be made, and you will have done his business.

An assured nomination for the Presidency in prospect is ant to be fatal to the judgment and tact of the candidate bimself. He is sure to make blunders on this side and on that-in fact, the position of a foreordained but not yet nominated candidate is of itself a solecism. The reserve and circumspection which are among the universally conceded proprieties of an admitted candidate's position, if assumed by him, provoke at once the resentment of allies and the ridicule of opponents; while every one regards him as a candidate, he must seem to act in perfect nucousciousness that any such destiny awaits him. A hog in armor, a fish out of water, a backrupt compelled to support the reputation of enormous wealth, is in a state of case and comfort compared with his,

This paper has frequently been cited as the champion of this or that possible aspirant to the Presidency. There is no shadow of warrant for this imputation. THE TRIBUNE has no cardidate for President, and will have none earlier than November or December, 1859. To us, men are but instruments whereby principles may be commended and beneficent measures advanced. If there be any man who would desire our support for the Presidency in defiance of our conviction that another than he could probably obtain more votes for our common cause, then that man is unworthy of such support. When the proper time shall have arrived, we shall carefully survey the field, and fix on that man who, among all who are worthy and qualified, seems likely to secure the largest vote in behalf of our cherished principles. That man we shall support, unless and at all events until our choice is overruled in a Republican National Convention. Meantime, any imputation to this journal of devotion to the fortunes of any possible candidate for the Presidency is at once false and impertment.

We have advices from the City of Mexico to the 2d, and from Vera Ciuz to the 4th inst. It now appears that Osollos, instead of proceeding against Alvarez, as was previously stated, has been dispatched to the north to cooperate with Miramen against Vidaurri. That "Old Lion of the North," as he is called in Mexico, instead of having retired to Monterey, as was lately reported from Tampico, was still in the neighborhood of San Luis Col. Thomas L. Kane has arrived in Missouri Potosi, at the head, it is stated, of some six thouthe States of Nuevo Leon and Coahuils. Osollos and Miramon had united their forces, about equal in numbers to those of Vidaurri, at the Hasienda of Sanceda, a few miles distant from San Luis Potosi. and a decisive battle was expected to take place about the 1st of June.

Meanwhile the decree of the Central Government, imposing a levy of one per cent, on all capitals except those belonging to the church, had excited great discontent and loud protests among the foreign residents at the capital, by whom so much of the business of Mexico is now carried on. By the treaties of commerce between Mexico and other countries, it is provided that foreigners resident there shall be subject to the local laws, and that their property shall be liable to the same requisitions and taxes as the native citizens of the country, but they are specially exempted from all forced loars. As the contributors to this levy were to be assigned a certain interest in a national bank which it was proposed to establish, the foreigners insist that the levy is to be viewed as a forced lear, from which they are exempted by treaty. The Government, on the contrary, insist that it is a tax to which foreigners the Arago at this port and the Europa at Halifac, are as much liable as citizens. As is usual in such cases, the foreign residents that if British cruisers had been boarding American sppealed to their respective Ministers. The Ministers of France and Guatemala sustained the right of the Government to include foreigners in the levy. Mr. Forsyth, our Minister, denied and protested against it. The new British Minister, Mr. Otway, requested that, so far as British subjects were con cerned, the collection of the tax should be postponed till he could communicate with his Government. It would appear that, at the last moment, this request had been acceded to by postponing for

> American or British residents are concerned. No new military operations had taken place in the vicinity of Vera Cruz. The condition of the country is represented as very bad, communication and commerce being quite at a stand still, and the prospects of the Zulongs Government but gloomy.

three months the payment of the tax, so far as

from parties who are disposed to give the most unfavorable view so far as the Zulonga Government is concerned. In addition to the exterminating Indian war raging in Yucatan at the south-east-ra extremity of the Republic, it would seem that another war of the same character was on foot in Sonora at its north-eastern extremity. Our latest accounts from that district are contained in letters published in the California papers from the party lately employed in surveying the lower course and mouth of the Colorado. According to these accounts, Gen. Pesquiera bas two detachments of troops, each numbering over seven hundred men, engaged in carrying on a war of extermination against the Indiens living on the Yaqui River. This is the river at the mouth of which is situated the port of Guaymas, the best on the west coast of Mexico, and its barks are said to include the best lands in the State of Sonora. These Indians, who were adherents of the Gandara party, are said to have committed great atrocities during the late civil war which resulted in the overthrow of Gandars, and Pesquiera's plan is said to be to exterminate or drive them off, and to supply their place by white colonists.

The Mexican Extraordinary, which is the organ of the foreign population in the City of Mexico, and which has taken a good deal of interest in the protec'ionist project, states (it does not appear on what authority) that Santa Anna has become a convert to that scheme. It would be rather odd to see Santa Anna and Sam Houston of operating to make themselves, in the name of an American protectorate, arbiters of the fate of Mexico. According to letters from Tampico, the officers whom Santa Anna sent from Cuba to get up a Mexican movement in his favor, and who fell into the hands of Garza, escaped from his camp during the movements for raising the siege of Tampico, and since the flight of Garza have appeared in that city. It is said that Marino, who commands st Tempico in the name of the Zuloaga Government, is, like so many other Mexican Generals, in the market, and a pronunciamiento at Tampico in favor of Santa Anna is suggested as possible.

Some little time since a firm at Charleston, South Carolina, applied for a clearance to a vessel bound for the coast of Africa, " for the purpose of taking on board African emigrants, in accordance with "the United States Passenger law, and of returning with the same to some port in the United States." Mr. Secretary Cobb, to whom this application was referred by the Collector of the port of Charleston, refused to sanction it, on the ground that, if the Africans were to be brought in as slaves, or to be held to service or labor, that proceeding was prohibited by acts of Congress, while it could hardly be believed that they were to be brought in as freemen, as their landing as such was probibited in all the slaveholding and in some of the Free States, and was desired in mone.

The parties concerned have not rested satisfied with this decision, but have made a new application in a shape designed to evade, in part at least, the point of Secretary Cobb's objection, that application being for a clearance from the port of Charleston, the vessel to return to a port in the Island of Cuba. Alorg with this application Mr. L. Q. C. Lamer, who appears to act for the parties concerned, has addressed a letter to Mr. Secretary Cobb, which is printed in the Charleston papers, severely criticising is former letter of refusal. Since it is not denied that there are States of the Union in which the landing of free colored emigrants is legal, Mr. Lamar insists that the ship was entitled to the clearance ested for, and that the Secretary had no right to get as he did upon suspicion of a purpose on the part of others to violate the laws, especially as it was proposed in writing that if the clearance were granted and the vessel thus protected in taking in her cargo on the coast of Africa, the Africans brought back should be landed on the leves of New-Orleans for the purpose of testing the legality of the proceeding in the Courts of the United States. Whether Mr. Lamar proposed to dispute the constitutionality of the acts of Congress prohibiting the introduction of African slaves, or those of Louisiana prohibiting the immigration into that State of free colored people, he does not explain.

We shall see what Mr. Secretary Cobb will say to this new application.

There is no other commercial newspaper which has done such systematic ir jury to the trade of this City and of the country as The Journal of Commerce. It has uniformly declined to publish a word in opposition to the habitual misststements it puts 6.7th regarding local and national prosperity and prospects. Up to the moment of the crisis, it maintained that commercial matters were sound, and now it holds that the Revenue Tariff is not responsible for the injury done. Whenever, therefore, there appears in The Journal of Commerce a word of admission that things are not as they should be, it ought to be reminded of its suicidal course in political economy. Consequently we make the following extract from that paper:

"The Brazilious are an agricultural and a 'conton-doth-wear-or' people. In a late financial report from Rie de Janeiro, we not that in 155 more than \$44,000,000 worth of manufactured attous were imported into the Empire, but of the only a few mathed thousand dollars were brought from our land. We reed affect communication by steam with Rie de Janeiro, which is to New York of South America. Since Empland established her ness of steamers to Rie, the dimarks' tables of Brazil show the late commerce between the two countries has increased 225 per int in five years. We would that our own financial statistics the Riesall was observed, and our merchants and manufactures are the respect of a large portion of the Brazilian commercial treet."

This is a wretched and contemptible state of things, and the opposite of what The Journal promised under the Revenue Tariff. Our commerce with the New-York of South America is a few hundred thousand dollars, while that of Eqgland counts by many millions. Our vaunted augmentation and supremscy in commercial steam navigation never having risen above nothingness as regards Brazil, and declining to the same point as respects Europe! The Collins ships no lorger plying, the Bremen line defunct, the Havre line reduced to marasmus!

Whither are we tending ! Morey, money everywhere, and not a cent to invest in liberal enterprises. Commerce absolutely declining. Agricultore reduced chiefly to a barbarous exhaustion of the soil, and the necessity of cultivating new territory to make up for the wasted old. Our boasted lity of New-York lessening in population, and the expenses of Government trebled! All owing, The Journal will perhaps tell us, to the issue of notes-which, all told, amount in the entire Union to a few millions, and which the Sham Democracy take care to adhere to practically, while uttering theorizing fustian on the currency.

The Journal of Commerce still persists in urging the Democratic nomination as Governor of Massachusetts upon Mr. Rufus Choate, and Mr. Rufus Choate upon the Democrate of Massachusetts as their candidate for Governor. The Journal of Commerce scens to think that the concession so

N. F. Times, that Mr. Choate is "able, cleverelequent, learned, honest," ought to settle the question at once. If, however, we are authorized to judge from past experience, there is not one of the above-mentioned qualifications to which the Democratic party of Massachusetts is in the habit of giving any special weight in the Choate certainly lacks a qualification more essential at the present moment than any of these in a Democratic candidate for the gubernatorial chair of Massachusetts-namely, the self-sacrifice to run for the good of the party with the certainty of being badly beaten. Mr. Choste, when formerly a Whig, refused to serve the Whigs in that way; and, whatever may be the any less value upon himself now that he is a Demo-

Some of our cetemporaries argue from the appearance of the Directory just issued for this year, that the population of the city has materially decreased within the past twelve months. This we take to be an error, although appearances may indicate such a result. That there has been a general breaking up of business firms and the withdrawal from business of many men who have heretofore promineatly appeared in the Directory is true, and for that reason, and other reasons, the entire list of names has been much shortened; but very few of these men have left New-York, or rather its vicinity, but are new lying on their oars, as it were, awaiting the return of opportunities for active employment. On the 1st of May last, an unusual number of persons went into the suburbs to reside for the purpose of obtaining cheaper rents. These, of course, do not appear in the Directory, although they remain for all business purposes in the city. From a careful comparison of the bills of mortality for the present year with a similar period of last year, we find the number of deaths has increased in about the regular proportion with the annual in crease of population for the last ten years; so that either the city must have been much more uahealthy this year than the preceding one, or the population, instead of having diminished, has steadily incressed. But we do not place any great relisuce upon the results obtained in canvassing for a Directory, where the great object is in getting the book out immediately. It is quite probable that ten days' more time given to the canvassers would not only have made up the 4,000 pames lacking from last year, but added from ten to fifteen thousand more to the list, chiefly of the humbler missioners. classes of population, who are harried over care-

It is a difficult matter to ascertain, with any degree of accuracy, the population of this city. The constantly incoming and outgoing emigration and the enormous transient or traveling population make the aggregate vary from day to day by thousands and tens of thousands. The census of 1855 was most shamefully betched. Any person at all acquainted with the city can point out the most fiegrant errors, such as to render the returns altogetber untrustworthy. The population as then returned was about 630,000, when it was unquestionably nearer 800,000. Five years before, it was put down at 515,000, when it should have been at least 650,000. At the present time the actual resident population within the limits of the city is probably about 900,000. Brooklyn must have between 300,000 and 400,000 inhabitants, and the adjacent suburban population would swell the metropolitan aggregate to 1,500,000 of actual or business residents in and near the City of New-York.

From a glance at the Business Directory, we observe that there are in the city (in round numbers) 100 architects, 800 bakers, 125 bankers, 200 black and white smiths, 800 boarding houses, 175 bookbinders, 300 booksellers, 1,800 boot and shoe makers, 300 boot and shoe warehouses, 60 brewers, 900 brokers in various articles, 75 builders, 1,200 butchers 350 cabinet makers, 500 carpenters, 60 chair makers, 500 clothlers, 100 drapers, 75 coach makers, 300 coal dealers, 200 confectioners, 200 coopers, 125 daguerreotypists, 200 dentists, 60 distillers, 750 dressmakers, 500 druggists, 900 dry goods jobbers, importers and retailers, 60 dyers, 350 enting houses, 300 engravers, 125 exchange offices, 75 expresses, 500 faucy goods dealers, 250 fishmongers, 150 flour dealers, 75 frame makers, 200 dealers in fruits, 75 dealers in furs, 200 famiture dealers, 150 famishing stores, 3,400 grocers, 600 hair-dressers, 100 horsesheers, 300 bucksters, 50 iron founders, 100 iron merchants, 300 jewelers, 125 dealers in laces and embroideries, 900 lawyers, 150 leather dealers, 50 lithographers, 150 locks miths, 100 lumber dealers, 150 merchants 75 marble workers, 100 masons. 700 commission merchants, 50 transportation merchants, 100 general merchants, 50 importing merchants, 250 shipping merchants, 450 milk scalers, 350 milliners, 150 dealers in millinery goods, 60 musicians, 40 nurserymen, 75 professional nurses. 100 oveter dealers, 300 oyster houses, 350 house painters. 30 ornsmental painters, 70 portrait painters, 25 ship painters, 60 paper warehouses, 50 pawnbrokers, 30 perfumers, 1,100 physicians, 100 pianoforte dealers, 200 plumbers, 3,000 porter houses, 60 poultry dealers, 150 book and job printers, 100 produce commission merchants, 300 produce dealers, 200 provision dealers, 50 rag dealers, 50 stevedores, 125 saddle and harness makers, 70 sail makers, 🖝 sash and blind makers, 20 saw mills, 400 cigar dealers, 60 cigar importers, 250 eigar makers, 75 ship chandlers, 60 ship joiners and ship builders, 40 silk importers, 25 silk dealers, 50 silversmiths, 60 sosp and candle makers, 175 livery stables, 100 stationers, 20 steam engine builders, 75 stone yards, 60 storage houses, 100 stone dealers, 100 dealers in straw bats and straw goods, 25 sugar refineries, 700 tailors, 75 tea dealers, 12 tea importers, 125 thread and needle stores, 250 tinemiths, 75 tobacconists, 50 tobacco warehouses, 50 toy stores, 60 trunk makers, 75 turners, 75 umbrella dealeas, 100 undertakers, 120 upholsterers, 600 variety stores, 250 washerwoman. 150 watch makers, 100 watch importers, 60 ragcarpet weavers, 100 wheelwrights, 100 whitewashers. 300 importers of and dealers in wines and liquors, 40 wood dealers, 50 wooden-ware dealers, 25 wool dealers, and a great variety of trades and callings of lesser numbers and importance. When it is recollected that New-York is the com-

nercial and financial center of the Western World. and must necessarily bear the main burden of every great pressure, our people have reason to be proud of their power of resistance and their recuperative energy; and so far as the Directory is concerned. the wonder is not that it contains three or four thousand less names in a total of nearly 150,000, but that the failing off has not been twenty instead of three per cent.

It is a great pleasure to be able to praise unreservedly say set of a political opponent, and that

liberally made by a Boston correspondent of Tat pleasure we enjoy in heartily commending the President's selection of JOSEPH R CHANDLER, the veteran ex-editor of The United States Gazette, to be Minister to Naples. Mr. Chandler is one of the very few "Buchauan Whigs" who lost nothing of our respect or good will by his opposition to the Republican party. His Conservatism is so positive and pervading that though of Puritan ancesselection of their candidates; and, moreover, Mr. try and born near Plymouth Rock, he has joined the Roman Catholic church. A stubborn Federalist, he could not forego the only chance which had presented itself for a lifetime, and which was not likely to be repeated, to support for President a fellow-disciple of Alexander Hamilton and Timothy Pickering. Mr. Chandler did good service in the Buchanan cause, and we are glad to find him rewarded with the best second class Mission in the case with others, we do not suppose that he sets gift of the Executive. May health and happiness wait on his new career, and may his dreams be troubled by no fears of a premature extinction of his efficial henors !

> THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH, IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.

THE HEGIRA TO THE SOUTH.

Salt Lake City Almost Deserted. 10.000 SAINTS EMIGRATING.

Sr. Louis, Taesday, June 15, 1858.

Col Thomas L. Kane, from Camp Scott May 16, passed Booneville this evening. He reports that Gov. Cumming had returned to Salt Lake City after making an ineffectual attempt to stop the Mormon hegirs to the South. Salt Lake City and the northern settlements were nearly deserted, a few persons only remaining to guard the buildings. Forty thousand persons are said to be in motion, their trains extending for miles down the valley. The advanced trains were already 300 miles distant.

To evade answering where they are bound, they say they are going south; but their supposed destination is Cedar Ci y or some part of Sonora. Taere were no mules at Camp Scott. Col. Hoffman's train was met twenty miles from the Pistte Bridge. Col. Johnston would wait the arrival of the Peace Com-The Indians were annoying the Mormous. They

lessly or altogether neglected by the gatherers of call them squaws, and say that they won't fight. Brigham Young had delivered the great seal, records, &c., which it was supposed had been destroyed, to Gov. Cumming. The recent heavy rains extended far to the west, and all the streams are full.

## From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 15, 1858. Lieut, Richardson has arrived at the British Legation, from the Admiral at Bermuda. Orders have been given against interference with American ships, and the Styx is recalled to Halifax.

A strong military force will be diverted from the troops intended for Utah to Arizona. Lieut. Mowry, delegate from Arizons, will shortly return thither, charged with important Government duties, but will be in Washington next December, the Senaic having made the bill for the establishment of a territorial government a special order for that time.

A number of miscellaneous nominations were confirmed in executive session to-day.

It is doubtful whether there will be a quorum of members present to-morrow, some of them having left

for home this afternoon.

for home this afternoon.

Contrary to the advices sent from here to some of the prose, the War Department has received no later dates from Utan than those from Gov. Cumming. The view of some officets of the army as expressed in letters, is that he went into Salt Lake City too hastily; that he has been deceived, and that the Mormon friendship is not to be relied upon. It will be recollected that the army was sent to Citch as a posse constants, subject to the orders of Gov. Cumming, and cannot move without his direction. There are no new developments by the last arrival. The army will move as recently directed, branching off at such intermediate localities as require protection.

## U. S. SENATE-Special Session.

Washington, Tuesday, June 15, 1858. The proclamation of the President convening t extractdinary session was read, and a Committee appinted (Messa. Allen and Seward) to inform the President that a quorum was assembled, and the Senate was ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

Mr. ALLEN (R. I.) subsequently reported that

they had performed that duty.

Mr. GREEN (Mo.) presented the memorial of Benjan in W. Perkins of Worcester, Mass., in which he class that in June, 1850, he contracted with the Russian Government, by its accredited Minister at Washington, for the purchase of 150 tuns of powder, and in January, 1856, for 35 stand of arms. These were delivered but the contract was violated by oter. Mr. Perkins americ that he is wholly reined, and wants \$385,000 damages, and a kithe Senste for relief against the nejust and oppressive acts of a foreign Government. Mr. GREEN offered a resolution, which was re-

ferred to the Committee on Foreign Relations n the President to communicate whomer any con-deat has been made to the Government in relation to the alleged breach of contract. Without under-taking to express at opinion, be thought this a case which demanded the attention of our Government. It

which damanded the attention of our Government. It may turn out that the mean rish is intraken, but the paper came before the Sonale in a plausible shape.

Mr. MASON (Va.) called by the resolutions heretofore reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations in regard to the question of British aggressions. It seemed to him matter of moment that the judgment of the Senale stould be passed upon them, because of the probable bearing they may have on any negotiation now peeding. We have evidence since the introduction of the resolution, that for some cause or other their same aggressions have been continued in the Gulf of Mexico and waters a juccut by British cruisers. We have reason to believe that the visitation and detention of our vessels is not in a trequence of any tentian of our vessels is not in a trequence of any new orders. The probability is that they are acting without, or from include perversion of existing, au-thority. He thought when the subject was brought to the attention of the British Government, that she would disclaim these acts. But the resolutions dis-titedly presented the question between the two coun-tries, and hence it was important that the judgment of the Senate be pronounced in advance of negotia-

Mr. WADE (Onio) wished to inquire of Mr. Mason whether these aggressions had not been committed a an effort to put down the slave-trade, whether our flag has not been used to over this trade, and particularly whether there is really any difficulty between the two Governments which may not be settled by treaty to a way honorable to all parties concerned in preventing the slave-trade, and our flag from bein used as a screen. There seemed to him no difficulty. While he in no manner justified the British proceedings, yet he believed the trade abborned by both parties, who wish to prevent it. England could have no motive for insulting our flag. There is no inherent

Mr. MASON replied that it was an undoubted fact that the British Government had been trying for many years to obtain from all maritime nations, as against the slave-trade, the mutual right of search and visitation, and has obtained it from the principal Powers of Europe; but the United States have always denied it. He would not say test there may be no practical mode of final disposition of the question, if Great Britain claims the right of visit for any purpose, yet he did not see how it could be done.

Mr. BENJAMIN (La.) trusted the resolutions would be decided before the Sparse adjustmed. He had before the Sparse adjustmed. against the slave-trade, the mutual right of sea

be adopted before the Sena's adjourned. He had hoped an opportunity would have presented for deliberate discussion, and that such measures would be taken as would have firever put a stop to the protensions of Great Britain. The Senator from Ohio said that he had to doubt that the motives of Great Britain were good, and that the actions of her officers were lauda bly directed.

Mr. WADE remarked that he did not say laudable.
Mr. BENJAMIN resumed. He had not so read the
history of the relations between this country and
Great Britain, as to give her credit for sincertly in this
pretended right. Difficulties constantly occur between us because of her sugressive policy. She has
but a ringle nice, and it is to control the commerce of
the world. She graspe at every ocean and point with
this view. She has for a long series of years been a
deavoring to obtain from our Government has right of
visitation, which cannot be accorded without carrying
with it in her favor the supremacy of the seat. It
was obvious to all that visitation is practically the with it in her favor the supremacy of the sea. It was obvious to all that visitation is practically the right of search. It was admitted by all enters to be a belligerent exercise, and should never be submitted to in time of peace. There had not been energy seous in the insungement of our foreign relations—not was we had a right to expent from the tone of the Inargural Message. He trusted that something definite would not surrender the demand sho has so long as persistently pursued. Information should be given for that her pretensions essent longer be submitted the pretensions cannot longer be submitted to pretentiation, and that we cannot permit her to exercise ter that her preferations cannot longer be submitted to regard that her preferations cannot longer be submitted to negotiation, and that we cannot permit her to exact the right of search. If she insists upon her course, then the people of the United States should prepare

Mr. CLINGMAN (N. C ) thought it probable the Mr. CLINGSIAN (N. C) thought it probable the Great Britain might excuse her proceedings by saying that Commodore Paulding had violated foreign ten-tory, seized some of our own people, and brough them away, not because they had committed a feliar them away, not because they had committed a feliar but a misdemeanor, and, though he violated the law-his mituves were good. The President and Commi-tee on Foreign Relations made an argument to the effect. The British Government is entering our ships that I Recurse it warts to stop felow. Sense tee on Foreign Relations made an argument to the effect. The British Government is entering our ship — why? Because it wants to stop feloxy. Suppose we should make compliant—we will be told that one of our own efficers violated territory under the just diction of a foreign country, and so far from punishing the President commerced hum, and some Sastors thought he ough! to have a made. Could Great Britain make out a stronger case! The act of Commidore Paulding was as plain a violation of the Cors intion and international law as only possibly be committed. Some member of the British Parliament might following the example, get up and prepose that the commander of the Styx be presented with a medal, saying his motives were good in suppressing felony and putting down piracy. While gentlemen justify the violations committed by our own efficers, they should make some excuse for others. He believed with Mr. Betjamin, that something each to be done to maintain our respect abroad. He intended to vote for the resolutions, but they fall far short of what we ought to do. The Senate, however, oan sew do nothing but make a protest.

Mr. DOOLHTLE (Wis.) wished to know whe Mr. DOOLITTLE (Wis.) wished to know when

part of the Constitution and laws had been violate by Commodere Paulding, in the arrest of General

Mr. CLINGMAN (S. C ) replied, that clause whish says no power shall be exercised except what is granted. In the second place Commodore Pauling committed disobedience and violated the laws of the United States, and in the last place, he violated to laws of nations by invading the territory of a foreign Mr. DOOLITTLE joined issue most distinctly, as

could demonstrate in any court of impartial judge that in no respect did Commodere Paulding violate the Constitution or laws, or any instructions received from the Department at Washington. The President Constitution or laws, or any instructions received from the Department at Washington. The President is authorized expressly to use the land and assal forces to prevent the carrying out of an expedition from the shores of the United States against any friendly neutral power. The Minister of Nicaragas had returned the thanks of his Government for the taking of Gen. Walker and his followers. We never violated a friendly or neutral territory. Nicaragas invited us before the President sent in his message. We never violated the territory for hostile purposes, nor was there such an intent. It was preposterous to say so. Commodore Paiding only carried out his instruction, but when a clame was made against the Administration, it did not date to take the responsibility of the act. Instead of sutaining Commodore Paulding, as the Administration of Motroe did Gen. Jackson when he seized St. Marks, it suffers him (Paulding) to be sued in an action of treepess in the couris of New York, and suffers him to be arraigned simply for doing his duty in preventing Walker levying war on a friendly bower. With regard to the conduct of the British, he (Dooltit) due to the training Government would deciste that the British Government would deciste that the British Government would deciste that the instructions to its cruisers had been exceeded.

Mr. CLINGMAN thought he could show that Frissani had no authority to authorize the invasion, and the President and Committee on Foreign Relation had declared the act illegal. What he complained was, that instead of Commodore Paulding being esserted or punished, the Executive and Foreign Committee made an argument in his Gefense. Therefor,

sured or punished, the Executive and Foreign Counit tee made an argument in his defense. Therefore, the British Government can make a stronger argument in its own defense. While they admit that Com modore Paulding's act was illegal, the Senator from Wiscotsin (Doolittle) proposed to present him

Mr. MALLORY (Fla ) was fully satisfied that the Mr. MALLORY (Fig.) was fully satisfied that the British instructions of 1846 had never been going or extended. These visitations have been going on for ten years; but because they have been multiplied lately, doubtless instigated by the hopes of prize money, they have altracted more general notice that heretofore. This, however, was ro sudden impulse of the American people; and in this connection he (Mallery) read Mr. Marcy's letter of 1855 to the Spanish Minister relative to the war vessel Ferronosa firing into the El Dorado, the former asserting that it was a belligerent act, which no nation had a right to exrece on the birg, seas in time of pears. Tais case by cise on the bigh seas in time of peace. Tais case to a peculiar significance. Spain thus acted in become jurisciction; but the United States stands pleigh against the right of search by uncompromising real trine is, where the American ance. The coctine dominion shall not come. Of the state there foreign dominion shall not come. Or right has been abused. Great Britain will say the had no idea of offending us; but at the same time of say that, if our flag is suffered to pass with impulation that its being verified, the slave trade would and without its being verified, the slave trade would be carried on. We must see that our flag is at

be carried on.
abused, and defend ... "id not propose to go into this
Mr. DOUGLAS (III). "id not propose to go into this
question of British outrages. He should vote for the
resolutions. The object of his ... sing was to actions
telegraphic dispatch giving an accom... to fithe proceedings of what was termed an Administra; on State Coings of which was termed an Administra; on State Coings of which was termed an Administra; on State Coings of which was termed an Administra; on State Coings of which was termed an Administra; on State Coings of which was termed an Administra; on State Coings of which was termed an Administra vention in Springfield, in which his public course was cordenzed. He proceeded to show that this was not as Convention of the Democracy of Rinaria, and that the two persons nominated for State officers at not and have never been recognized as consistent Democracy of the consistency of th that the two persons nontrated for State officers were not as d have never been recognized as consistent Descerats. The true Democratic Convention was the hild in April last, and intend of bring abused he was indorted by it. What was this Administration Governion! There was a man in Hilmon who holds at effice, traveling all over the Sate, claiming that he was authorized by the Administration to denouse every men as a traitor to the party who does not approve the Lecompton Constitution. This man, with less holters from the genuine Convention, where they were voted down by twenty to one, got up the reconsequent. The federal office-holders were threatest with removal by the Postmaster at Chicago, if they failed to attend. Their object is to divide the Democracy of Illineis, and denounce him (Douglas He never yet had been denounced by a regular Convention. The bogne gathering was got up by Doctor Charles Lieb, Agent for the Post Office Department in Illinois. All know that his history is this what Jim Lane and his gang were driven from Kansas in 1856. Lieb flad to Illinois. Pretending to be a confidential friend of Mr. Buchanan, this Lieb was the chief officer of the Society of Danites, and took the board oaths required, to break up the Democratical to the post of height availed by mess. bound oaths required, to break up the Democratis party, under the penalty of being reviled by mes, frowned on by devile, scorned by angels, and for sake

Mr. BIGLER (Pa.) said that what the Senstor had asserted was the last thing which would have occurred to any man's imagination. He had before heard this silegation against Dr. Lieb, and called his attention to it. Dr. Lieb solemnly denied ever having belonged to such an association, and said that the use of his name was without any authority. He was not in Kansas at the date of its organization.

Mr. DOUGLAS replied that this compelled him to make a contrary statement. The first time he ever saw Lieb was in 1856, when he admitted he was the man. The first was succeptible of proof by hundred of people in Kanase, and he has admitted it hundred of times. It was only an evidence of the vilease at the man's character if he denies that he was the chiefficer of the Danites in Kanase under Jim Last. This fact was brought to the attention of the Polinaster-General before Lieb was appointed, but the Postmaster-General said he promised Lieb he should have the office before he knew it. The free-soil party is lilinois had no hope of success in the election are cept by destroying the Democracy, and an allians was formed between them and Lieb and his bolters. Mr. BRODERICK wished to know whether the Administration encouraged Lieb?

Mr. DOUGLAS replied he did not say that the Ministration gave him authority. The infamy of his acts is too gross to induce the belief that the President is Cabinet Officers could have given him such as thority. Yet he did think that if it was not disavour after the facts were known, they would become as the sporeible as if they had given the authority.

Mr. BRODERICK (Cal) expressed his delight is the remarks of Mr. D. uglas.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Ill.) had no disposition to interest. Mr. DOUGLAS replied that this compelled him to

Mr. BRODERICK (Cal ) expressed his the remarks of Mr. D.uglas.
Mr. TRUMBULL (III.) had no disposition to inference with the factions of the so-called Democratic party. He would not have risen had not his colleges said that the Free-Soil party have no hope of success soil by the alliance with Lieb and company. If his collegue was laboring under such a misspecial sion, he would disabuse his mind. The Bapalices